

The Sun

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of trade, successive years of great crops, and a great accumulation of specie in advance. In a word, we have the sensible, practical suggestions and recommendations of a clear and vigorous mind of positive convictions, instead of the namby-pamby twaddle of his two do-nothing predecessors.

It looks now as though the probable shortness of Mr. Brewster's term of office might really become a public misfortune.

But the services of such a man are invaluable while he remains in public life, and when he retires his example will not be lost.

We must repeat therefore that on the financial question we are now out and out an Administration organ.

Little Emma in Court.

The Little Emma Mining Association is to be submitted to the king's justice of an English jurisdiction. The London secretary, having refused to make an exhibition of the books, an order of court has been issued to produce them for examination. How far our national reputation may be elevated by the scrutiny and its developments need not be anticipated. Our Legation at St. James is not without recognized claims to notoriety, which are original with the present incumbent. The tuition of draw poker, according to the Pestalozzian system, made easy in twelve lessons, is raised to the rank of a professorship with our present Envoy. It is also more than suspected that the means of mining mechanism after our most swifling patterns have been introduced by him to the British public. In addition to the lecture shed upon our own macy, our Senate chamber may also have added dignity from the slave of the retiring Senator of Nevada, Mr. Stewart, in this fraudulent enterprise.

It does not surprise us that our brethren of the United Kingdom are at last in the humor of investigation. After our absorbent vessels have been filled for the last ten years from the resources of British capital, and now while the capitalist is grasping for his shadows of value in dishonor and default, an inquiry into the private tricks of our operations is an excusable pursuit of knowledge.

We know of nothing more admirable than the philosophic equality of the Journal of the London street, which has the universal phyllophony of their transatlantic kindred. We publish our schemes, send out our agents with the tempting letter-press of statement and the seductive column of figures and plausible comment. Mr. Bull puts on his eye-glass, runs over the schedule, writes his name down for the bonds and shares, and draws his check in a confidence which has no misgiving. No project seems to come amiss, and all classes of demands, in times of flush money and general case in credit, find ready response from his swelling purse.

Nor do our experiments upon his credulity alone find favor. With mortgage bonds upon railway grades and lions on unperfected granite, the hypothetical gamblers of the Chinese Islands and the pledged faith of all semblances of government from "Indus to the pole" are often honored in draft. Britain's power is often and is less in her armaments and fleets than in the far reaches of her capital, which holds in its meshes the material interests of the world.

Our claims have been the heaviest and our lapses of payment in the largest percentage of broken promises. The holders wait the maturity of dues, receive the notice of protest with most admirable serenity of temper, and look about for some other basket in which to deposit their fragile eggs. They do not fume and threaten. In nothing is their imperturbability of character so manifested as in their fortitude under such impositions and in their indifference to such trifles as the London Railway scrip. The commercial atmosphere of London is now full of these airy nothings in discussion.

Nor is this true of England only. Through the whole Continent, from the Scheldt to the Elbe, there is the same tiling of engraved evidences of obligations, a slinging of railroad and mining certificates of debt, which for actual worth might be used to light a mere schaum. The number of representatives of deluded moneyed men, who are now looking into dubious placings of funds in our multiplied borrowings, is without count, and we fear the end is not yet.

It is a matter of rejoicing, then, to every citizen who would see our national and individual credit honored abroad, that some of the dark clouds of reckless and unprincipled speculation are being opened out to the view. Whatever may be the revelation, fall wherever and upon whomsoever the odium of disclosure in the high or low of our politics or finance, let the history of Little Emma be brought out into the broad daylight of exhibition to the English and the American eye.

Bishop Colenso's Noble Action.

A striking illustration of the proverbial justice of the white man to a subject race has been furnished within the last year in the British colony of Natal. The name of the colony is doubtless familiar to many from the prominence of Dr. Colenso, its bishop, whose attack on the orthodox interpretation of the Pentateuch has been the subject of much discussion, and whose opinion, to the minds of the Bishop's theological views, it is certain that all will commend his action in the case of the so-called Kafir rebellion in Natal.

About the main facts in the case there would seem to be no dispute. In 1873 the Hlubi tribe of Kaffirs, under their chief, LANGABALELE, came into Natal from the adjoining country of the Zulus. They were received by the colonists, and permitted to settle on a portion of the base of the Drakenberg, a chain of mountains forming the northwestern frontier of Natal. Years passed on, and all went well until the return of hundreds of Kaffirs from the diamond fields of the Dutch colony of Transvaal, bringing with them some of the fruits of their rapacious and reckless trade in their native lands.

But the possession of diamonds by the native African tribes had been strictly forbidden by a police regulation of Natal, and when it was found difficult to enforce such a provision, the Colonial Government ordered the registration of the guns. LANGABALELE, in behalf of his people, refused to obey this order, paid no attention to the summons of the authorities to appear and answer for his obstinacy, and having gathered his tribe together, left the colony, and, with their cattle, crossed the Drakenberg mountains. A band of thirty warriors was sent to chase the intruders, and the skirmish arising from their

interference with the movements of the Kaffirs, three of the colonial volunteers were killed.

This is the whole of what was distorted into a rebellion and denominated a traitorous conspiracy in order to justify or palliate the terrible punishment which was meted out by the vindictive settlers. The Hlubi tribe, numbering 10,000, and another tribe of 6,000, were outlawed. The colonists raised an armed force, and attacked and entirely dispersed the two tribes. More than 200 were killed, and 2,000 women and children were led into captivity. Their lands were confiscated, their cattle and property of all kinds, even to clothing and household articles, were seized and carried off by the Government forces. On Dec. 31, 1873, and the following day, the volunteers burned down thousands of the Hlubi huts and destroyed large stores of grain. The chief, LANGABALELE, was tried and convicted by a mockery of justice. He was sentenced to transportation for life, while his seven sons and nearly two hundred others of his tribe were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms.

Bishop Colenso was present at the trial, and endeavored to aid the cause of LANGABALELE. He saw, he tells us, that his fellow man was being unjustly condemned in a tumult of popular excitement and frenzy, and he endeavored to call attention to the injustice. He was, however, treated as a minister of religion, to protest against the injustice. But his efforts were in vain at the time. Although the British Government decided that the conviction was clearly illegal, and ordered the Hlubi chief's release, the instructions of the home government were pigeonholed, and he was transported. Bishop Colenso, however, not long since arrived in England, having come from Natal expressly to draw attention to the case; and it is now certain that LANGABALELE will be released and some effort made to atone to the scattered remnants of his people for the cruel treatment they received for their refusal to abandon so paternal a government.

Brigandage in Missouri and Kansas.

The account which we have published of the raid and robbery of the train of the Denver Pacific Railway is but a repeated outrage, and without doubt by the same gang of outlaws. The Yonkers brothers, before, during and since the war, have been a terror to the whole border of the two States. They were of the most daring of the Quantrill band, and from inaccessible hiding places sallied out to murder and rob with a reckless scorn of all danger.

With the return of order and quiet there has been a corresponding increase in the stage coaches in Arkansas, Missouri, and in Missouri and Kansas, cattle merchants with funds from sales of their herds, farmers with currency for their wheat, have been waylaid and murdered or stripped of their money, and left only with their lives. But a few months ago, in the populous city of Lexington, Missouri, and in sight of five hundred people, they rifled a victim, quietly mounted their horses, and rode away without any attempt at arrest or molestation.

The fair of these desperate miscreants in the wild mountain passes near Mounslong Springs, St. Clair county, Missouri. They might be envisioned and starved out, but they could elude search for months in the windings of ravines and the cliffs of the rocks. Nearly two years ago a detective force was detailed to hunt them down, with local support from the population. One of the brothers was said to have been killed, but two certainly of the police force died in the abortive attempt to arrest them.

How many secret murders have been committed since their last public demonstration, how much robbery has swollen their gains can never be known, but their business is to prey upon property and their insatiable appetite is for blood. In all the dreadful records of crime there are no peers to these men in outlawry and hatred of their race; and yet they are permitted to ravage the country without impediment and almost with perfect impunity. The national army garrisons State capitals and guard Southern ports, but a citizen of the United States cannot travel on his great thoroughfares without the peril of a revolver at his forehead and a bullet in his back.

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Universal Suffrage Repudiated by Grant and his Friends.

The report of Senator Morrill and his colleagues on a new Government for the District of Columbia, for which President Grant warmly thanks them in his message, is a most significant commentary on universal suffrage. It is a declaration of universal suffrage, or previous condition of franchise. After a brief trial of it at Washington, the committee report unanimously in favor of condemning and discarding it altogether. They pronounce the theory and practice of universal suffrage at the capital a total failure. There is, they say, no remedy but to exclude both blacks and whites from the ballot box and from any share in the government at all.

We can at any time admire the unbridled boldness of this decision. This open condemnation of the basis on which all the old slaveholding States have had their citizenship reconstructed is, in every sense, most astonishing. At the very capital of the nation it is openly announced by some of our most eminent statesmen, with the zealous assent of the President himself, that negro suffrage is a conspicuous failure. Such great evils does it produce, as they tell us, that no hesitation is expressed in proclaiming the fact to the country and the world, without reserve and without qualification.

So far so good; but what is to follow? Is the conclusion to be logically carried out in all its consequences? If universal suffrage is a dead failure right under the very nose of the Federal Government, in the living presence of the national representatives, with all the restraining and conservative influences of the entire national Administration, what is to be said of it in South Carolina and Louisiana, and every Southern State where it exists in a crude, raw, undisciplined, and wholly unbalanced condition, without one single modifying or redeeming circumstance? With the District repudiated from its friends, the Southern States, every day

advantage, still to be compelled to stagger along under their difficult load?

Gen. Grant and the advocates of his Administration have raised this question themselves, and it is for them to answer it.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has an excellent opportunity to put his late professions of reform into practice. There is no indication in South Carolina now of the Bank of the State, which for a long time has been in the hands of his political friends. It is held by the public and by CHAMBERLAIN that the State is liable for the bills of this bank, and that if any of its assets should be wasted the deficiency must be made good from the treasury. There have been four different receivers appointed to take charge of this bank, and it is said that each of the first three drew his commission for receiving and paying out the entire fund, while it is likewise believed that the present receiver, a carpet-bagger named C. C. PERRY, obtained immediately after his appointment, an order from the late Judge GRAHAM for the whole of his commissions, amounting to \$10,000 or more. It is also rumored that \$50,000 of the funds of the bank were used to elect CHAMBERLAIN and other candidates for State offices on the Grant third-term ticket. The Charleston News and Courier says that just before the late election \$50,000 in bills of the Bank of the State were taken out of the bank chest and either sold, hypothecated, or loaned out, and that the bills were used for election purposes. The News and Courier further says that the bills were sold to seventy cents on the dollar. It is further openly asserted that the remaining assets of the bank have been lent out worthless security. Now, if Gov. CHAMBERLAIN is really desirous of reform, let him use his official powers to get at the truth about these accusations, and if they are true let him bring the guilty to justice.

No doubt there will be great distress in the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania this winter among the unemerged miners, who will number, it is estimated, not less than 10,000. The most of whom are not ill prepared for a struggle of endurance against the cold. Unfortunately the leaders to whom they look for advice are acting injudiciously. It would be very unjust to hold the miners as a body responsible for the acts of violence which have been committed by some of the outlaws; and yet some of the acts of violence have been committed by some of the outlaws; and yet some of the acts of violence have been committed by some of the outlaws.

It is asserted, and there is good reason for believing it, that there are persons very ready to connect with President Grant, who have been very ready to connect with President Grant, who have been very ready to connect with President Grant.

The third and fourth chapters describe the rise and fall of Mohammedanism, which Dr. Draper calls the first, or Southern Reformation, as he calls the movement led by Luther the second, or Northern Reformation. The paganism of Christianity under Constantine and his successors had occasioned many forms of error, one of which the Nestorian was, and which was the first, or Southern Reformation, as he calls the movement led by Luther the second, or Northern Reformation. The paganism of Christianity under Constantine and his successors had occasioned many forms of error, one of which the Nestorian was, and which was the first, or Southern Reformation, as he calls the movement led by Luther the second, or Northern Reformation.

ORIGINS.

A Great Benefactor Gone.

Edwin Cornell died yesterday in Ithaca. He was born in Westchester county, Jan. 11, 1807. His parents were Quakers, and Ezra, when a lad, was a member of the Society of Friends. In 1828, after receiving a United States diploma, he appeared in Ithaca and found employment in a machine shop at exceedingly low wages. In 1842 he became interested with Prof. Morse in telegraphic enterprises. He suggested the use of the electric current for the purpose of transmitting messages, and he was the first to propose the use of the electric current for the purpose of transmitting messages.

Hilbery in the Canadian Parliament.

From the Montreal Herald.

Our readers are aware that Mr. McKellar, having been elected to the Canadian Parliament, has been elected to the Canadian Parliament, and has been elected to the Canadian Parliament.

Ben Butler's Head Level at Last.

From the Boston Post.

Gen. Butler today rebuked a leading member of the Appropriations Committee by suggesting that the House should wait until the question of the age of the world and the antiquity of creation were settled by a geological place.

San Augustin Attacked by the Cuban Partisans.

HAVANA, Dec. 8. A large force of insurgents attacked the village of San Augustin in the Habana District, on the night of the 3d inst. After a night's fighting the rebels were driven back, and the village was restored to the hands of the Spanish forces.

Admission to the New York State Senate.

At Albany, Dec. 9, 1874.

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SOME NEW BOOKS.

The Conflict of Religion and Science.